

PCT/NZ03/00140

Rec'd PCT/PTO 30 SEP 2004

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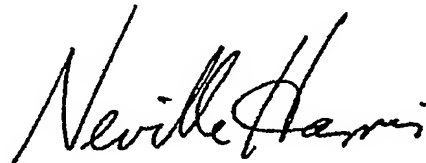
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CERTIFICATE

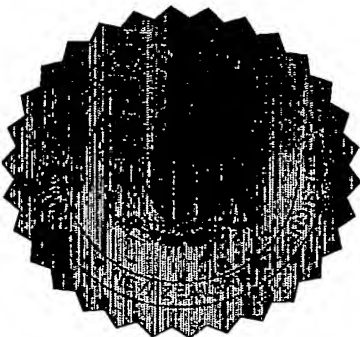
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I hereby certify that annexed is a true copy of the Provisional Specification as filed on 3 July 2002 with an application for Letters Patent number 520016 made by A2 CORPORATION LIMITED.

Dated 23 July 2003.



Neville Harris
Commissioner of Patents



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PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION

METHOD FOR ALTERING FATTY ACID COMPOSITION OF MILK

We, **A2 CORPORATION LIMITED**, a New Zealand company of c/-Edinburgh Trust, Level 10, Otago House, 475 Moray Place, Dunedin, New Zealand do hereby declare this invention to be described in the following statement:

METHOD FOR ALTERING FATTY ACID COMPOSITION OF MILK

This invention relates to a method for reducing the level of saturated fatty acids relative to the level of unsaturated fatty acids in milk. In particular, the invention relates to the genotyping and/or phenotyping of bovine cows on the basis of the amino acid residue located at position 67 of β -casein produced in their milk.

BACKGROUND

Dietary saturated fatty acids intake is known to be a major risk factor in heart disease in humans, particularly in countries where the population is well-nourished. Animal products, such as dairy products (especially milk), are major contributors to the dietary intake of humans. It is generally accepted that the level of saturated fatty acids found in milk, particularly those with a chain length of less than 18 carbon atoms, is a risk factor in coronary heart disease. In contrast, unsaturated fatty acids are considered to be beneficial. Because of this, there has been a preference for the consumption of plant derived oils as opposed to animal based products.

The medical community is also concerned about the consumption of fat found in milk because of the abundance of the saturated fatty acid C:14:0, which is thought to be atherogenic. The dairy industry has in part responded with the production of "low fat" milk alternatives using chemical separation and extraction techniques.

In addition to fats, specific protein components of milk, including the A¹ variant of the β -casein protein, are health risk factors. There are a number of reports that the consumption of β -casein A¹ by humans is linked with a higher incidence of certain diseases, specifically diabetes (Elliott *et al.* 1999 *Diabetologia* 42:292-6; Wasmuth *et al.* 1999 *Diabetologia* 42 (Suppl.1):A88 Proceedings of the Kongress der Europäischen Diabetesgesellschaft vom 28.-30.09.1999 in Brüssels/Belgium) and coronary heart disease (McLachlan, C.N., *Med. Hypotheses* 56(2):262-72, 2001).

In addition to phenotyping a cow by identifying the particular β -casein variant or variants produced in the cow's milk, it is well known that a cow can be genotyped for a specific single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) to determine which β -casein variant or

variants she will produce in her milk. A method of selecting bovine cows on the basis of this genotyping methodology to give milking herds which will produce milk free of the β -casein A¹ variant, and preferably solely the β -casein A² variant, is the subject of PCT/NZ96/00039 (published as WO 96/36239).

The applicant has now found that there is a correlation between the ratio of saturated to unsaturated fatty acids in milk and the β -casein variants in milk. While there are known methods of altering the fatty acid composition of animal products, these typically include chemical extraction, specific feeding and management systems, and quantitative genetic selection for levels of specific fatty acids in milk. Each method is costly and usually inefficient.

It is therefore an object of the invention to provide milk, or a product obtained from that milk, which has a reduced level of saturated fatty acids relative to unsaturated fatty acids, or to at least provide the public with a useful alternative.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In a first aspect of the invention there is provided a method of reducing the level of saturated fatty acids relative to the level of unsaturated fatty acids in milk produced by a herd of cows, where the herd comprises cows which produce milk containing β -casein having a proline residue at position 67 and also comprises cows which produce milk containing β -casein having a histidine residue at position 67, including the steps:

- (a) testing genetic material of individual cows of the herd for the presence of DNA encoding β -casein having a proline residue at position 67 or testing milk produced by individual cows of the herd, or a product produced from that milk, for the presence of β -casein having a proline at position 67;
- (b) selecting cows which have DNA encoding β -casein having a proline residue at position 67 or which produce milk containing β -casein having a proline at position 67; and
- (c) milking the selected cows.

It is preferred that the β -casein having a proline residue at position 67 includes one or more of β -caseins A², A³, D, E and F. It is also preferred that the β -casein having a histidine residue at position 67 includes one or more of β -caseins A¹, B, and C.

5 In a preferred embodiment of the invention the β -casein having a proline residue at position 67 is β -casein A² and the β -casein having a histidine residue at position 67 is β -casein A¹.

10 It is further preferred that, in addition to reducing the level of saturated fatty acids relative to the level of unsaturated fatty acids in the milk produced by the herd of cows, the level of short and medium chain fatty acids having 6 to 14 carbon atoms in each chain (C6:0-C14:0) is also reduced.

15 In a further preferred embodiment of the invention the genetic material of cows is tested for the presence of DNA encoding β -casein having a proline residue at position 67. In an alternative embodiment, the milk produced by cows, or a product produced from that milk, is tested for the presence of β -casein having a proline at position 67.

20 While the genetic material of the cow may be any tissue containing, or which contained, nucleated cells, the genetic material is preferably obtained from blood, hair or milk.

In a second aspect of the invention there is provided milk obtained by the method of the first aspect of the invention.

25 In a third aspect of the invention there is provided a milk product prepared from milk obtained by the method of the first aspect of the invention.

30 In a fourth aspect of the invention there is provided a method of altering the proportions of saturated fatty acids and unsaturated fatty acids in a food by adding to the food an amount of β -casein having a proline residue at position 67.

35 Preferably the proportions of saturated fatty acids and unsaturated fatty acids are altered by reducing the level of saturated fatty acids in the food.

Preferably the food is milk or a milk product prepared from milk. It is also preferred that the β -casein having a proline residue at position 67 is added to the food by adding milk, or an extract from milk, obtained by the method of the first aspect of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It is well known that the genetics of an animal has a substantial impact on production levels and product quality, and on health, environmental, and animal welfare issues.

The ability to determine a phenotype of an animal by using a genetic test is a valuable tool for achieving rapid identification of animals and animal products with beneficial characteristics and for forming a group of animals having enhanced production and/or product quality. Animals can be grouped based on genetic differences that relate to animal or animal product traits that are of economic interest.

The gene (or variant of that gene) that is responsible for a particular physical trait of an animal may, in some instances, be identifiable by a single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP). An SNP is a DNA sequence at a location in an animal's genome which is different to the DNA sequence at the same location in the genome of another animal by virtue of only one nucleotide. Even a difference as small as this can mean one animal exhibits a particular physical trait whereas another animal does not.

Associations between the casein content and the fat content of milk have been identified, but these have been variable in the size and direction of the correlation. The results are therefore inconclusive. Bovenhuis and Weller (Genetics;137(10):267-80, 1994) concluded that the associations, where they exist, are due to linkage (in a sire pedigree) or linkage disequilibrium (in a population) with a fat QTL on the same cattle chromosome (chromosome 6). The overall conclusion from published data is that the total amount of fat in milk is not related to β -casein genotype and that the effect or effects that β -casein may have on human health are not related to the volume of fat intake. However, the applicant has now identified an unexpected relationship between the genotype of the β -casein gene on cattle chromosome 6 and the fatty acid composition of cow milk.

The applicant has confirmed prior findings that milk which contains β -casein A¹ (A1 milk) has a similar overall percentage of fat compared with milk which is free of β -casein A¹ (A2 milk). Surprisingly, and contradictory to previous findings, the applicant has discovered that A1 milk has a higher percentage of saturated fatty acids and a lower percentage of unsaturated fatty acids compared to A2 milk. Also surprising was the finding that the levels of C6, C8, C10, C12 and C14 fatty acids were reduced in milk from those cows homozygous for β -casein A². This significant finding shows that milk which is substantially free of β -casein A¹ will also produce milk fat that has lower levels of saturated fatty acids and medium chain fatty acids (C6 to C14) and higher levels of unsaturated fatty acids. Therefore, this milk has the health benefit of the reduced risk of diseases associated with a high intake of saturated fatty acids, such as atherosclerosis, obesity, coronary heart disease, and diabetes.

Typically, a cow will produce β -caseins in its milk. However, different β -casein variants exist including A¹, A², A³, B, C, D, E, and F. The differences between these proteins are determined by sequence variations in the β -casein gene. For example, one difference is that the A², A³, D, E, and F variants have a proline residue at position 67 whereas the A¹, B, and C variants have a histidine residue at position 67. This difference is determined by substitution of the nucleotide adenine with the nucleotide cytosine at position 200 of the coding region of the β -casein gene. The β -casein variant phenotype of a cow can be determined indirectly by genotyping the SNPs that are responsible for distinguishing these variant types.

The applicant has discovered that the selection of animals on the basis of β -casein variant type or the genetic variation in the β -casein gene can identify groups of animals with significant differences in their milk fatty acid compositions. For example, animals which are homozygous for the adenine nucleotide at position 200 of the coding region of the β -casein gene (A1) differ in fatty acid composition from animals which are heterozygous for an adenine and cytosine nucleotide (A1/A2) at this position, which differ again from animals which are homozygous for a cytosine at this position (A2).

More specifically, an adenine at position 200 of the β -casein gene increases levels of the saturated fatty acids C6:0, C8:0, C10:0, C12:0 and C14:0 and decreases unsaturated fat C18:1 by a comparable amount. On removal from consideration of the effects of herd, mob within herd, breed, age 2-8+, days in milk, methylation group, and

sire, the β -casein genotype accounts for 15-20% of the variation in these specific fatty acid profiles between animals.

The presence of a histidine at position 67 of β -casein enables the enzymatic formation of β -casomorphin-7. β -Casomorphin-7 is a seven amino acid peptide that is formed only from β -caseins A¹, B and C. Casomorphin peptides are known to act as opioids. Data from Lin *et al.* (1998, *Peptides* 19(2):325-31) suggest that β -casomorphin-7 may modulate the intake of dietary fat. β -Casomorphins stimulate the intake of dietary fat in rats whereas enterostatin inhibits the intake. In addition, it has been found that peptides from casein hydrolysates with tyrosyl end residues (such as β -casomorphin-7) promote peroxidase-dependent oxidation of human LDLs (low density lipoproteins). Thus, the current understanding of β -casein A¹, in terms of its relationship to factors that are detrimental to human health, is related to the action of casein, and peptides derived from it, on the fat metabolism of the consumer and not related to differences in the fat composition of milk from animals of different β -casein genotype.

It is unlikely that the mechanism whereby β -casein affects the fatty acid composition of milk is due to a linked gene. This is because of the size and consistency of the effect observed across sires. Without placing any limitation on the invention, it is speculated that the discovery is related to a direct effect of β -casein on the biosynthesis of lipids in mammary tissue. Alternatively, the discovery may be a direct result of the interactions of caseins with lipids in milk. If the latter is correct, it may be possible to alter the fatty acid profile of a product. Thus, the addition of β -casein obtained from animals of selected casein variant type (for example, free of β -casein A¹) to a product under defined processing conditions may beneficially alter the fatty acid profile of the product.

The test for β -casein can be used to select animals to include in a herd for milking or can be used to select animals to be used as sires, dams, or tissue donors for artificial breeding or cloning to breed subsequent generations of animals to be included in a herd for milking. In this way, herds of milking cows can be formed which produce milk where the β -casein A¹ protein is absent (or where the only β -casein present is β -casein A²) in the protein fraction of the milk, and having reduced levels of specific saturated fatty acids and increased levels of a specific unsaturated fatty acids in the fat fraction of the milk. A method of selecting bovine cows on the basis of such genotyping to form milking herds which will produce milk free of the β -casein A¹ variant, and preferably

solely the β -casein A² variant, is the subject of PCT/NZ96/00039 (published as WO 96/36239).

5 An additional feature of the invention is that once animals with a particular genotype have been selected and milk is produced from them, the origin of the milk, or other products, such as milk powder and processed milk products, can be verified as being produced from the selected animals. This is achieved by determining the fatty acid composition of such a milk product. Consumers can therefore be confident that the milk is indeed from animals of the desired genotype.

10 The benefits of the milk of this invention are considerable:

- (1) the absence of β -casein A¹ protein and the presence of only β -casein A² produces a lower risk of coronary heart disease and Type1 diabetes
- (2) replacing saturated fat with unsaturated fat produces a lower risk of coronary heart disease, obesity and other diseases
- 15 (3) the consumption of C14:0, which is thought to be atherogenic, is reduced.

20 The mechanism by which casein effects the fatty acid composition of milk is unclear but it is possible that it is mediated through the formation of casomorphin peptides from casein. There may be a mechanistic relationship between this and the effect of the consumption of β -casein A¹ by humans. However, the direct effect of casein genotype on the fatty acid profile of milk has quite separate utility from the direct effects of casein and casein metabolites on the metabolism of the consumer. There may also be a direct effect, whereby β -caseins (or particular variants) can directly modify the fatty acid composition of milk.

25 EXAMPLES

30 DNA was extracted and the fatty acid compositions determined from milk from 1114 progeny derived from six sires which were heterozygous A/C at nucleotide 200 of the β -casein gene.

DNA was extracted from the milk in the following way. Milk was mixed thoroughly by inversion and 1.0 ml was pipetted into a 1.5 ml microcentrifuge tube. The tubes were centrifuged at 8,000 rpm for 10 minutes and a 100 µl aliquot of supernatant (containing crude DNA) pipetted from each sample into a new 1.5ml tube. The crude DNA extract was stored frozen at -20°C and 1-5 µl was used, without further purification, for genotyping.

Genotyping methods used were have been described previously in detail in PCT/NZ96/00039 (published as WO 96/36239).

The samples for fatty acid analysis were centrifuged at 15,000 rpm for 15 minutes. An aliquot of the upper layer of lipid was removed from each sample. This lipid sample was heated to 60.0°C and the melted lipid removed, and stored frozen. The samples were subsequently methylated and analysed by gas chromatography. The peak areas on chromatographs were integrated to quantify the levels each fatty acid. The identity of each fatty acid was determined by comparing the retention time of each peak with a known standard.

Of the samples analysed, animals either tested CC (A2), AC (A1/A2) or AA (A1) at position 200. The differences between genotypes were compared using generalised linear model analysis where the raw data was adjusted for other factors which might affect fatty acid composition. Pre-adjustments were made for: Herd, Mob within Herd, Breed, Age 2-8+, Days in Milk, and Methylation Group within Herd. Finally, Sire, Genotype, and Sire by Genotype interaction were fitted.

The results from this study are given in Table 1 and show that the A2 genotype had a significant effect on fatty acid composition. The levels of statistical significance varied between individual fatty acids (* = $p < 0.05$, **= $p < 0.1$ ***= $p < 0.001$). Compared to A1, milk from animals with the A2 genotype had a significantly higher percentage of long chain unsaturated fatty acids (C18:1) and a lower percentage of saturated medium chain fatty acids in the range (C6:0-C14:0); whereas A1/A2 individuals were intermediate for these values.

As a percentage of the total C18:1, A2-derived milk had about 3% more C18:1 than A1-derived milk. C18:1 makes up about 15% of milk fat so the overall effect as a proportion of total milk fat was about half a percent more C18:1. The reduction in the

percentage of saturated fatty acids was similar to the increase in unsaturated fatty acid. With the effects of herd, mob within herd, breed, age 2-8+, days in milk, methylation group and sire removed by the model, the β -casein genotype accounted for 15-20% of the variation in these specific fatty acid compositions between the animals.

Table1: Summary of β -casein genotype analyses for %fatty acids in milk fat

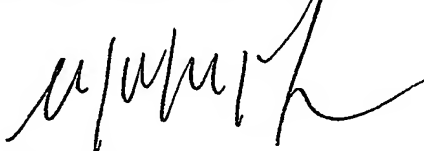
Residuals for fatty acid traits (measured as % of total fatty acids) obtained from runs including all animals in the Ruakura Genetics trial.						
Pre-adjustments were made for: Herd, Mob within Herd, Breed, Age 2-8+, Days in Milk, Methylation Group within Herd						
<i>n</i> =3760	<u>C4:0</u>	<u>C6:0</u>	<u>C8:0</u>	<u>C10:0</u>	<u>C12:0</u>	<u>C14:0</u>
mean(%)	2.67	2.24	1.56	3.79	4.31	12.63
rsd(%)	0.29	0.19	0.12	0.42	0.52	0.81
adjR ²	0.44	0.48	0.47	0.40	0.40	0.24
Model: Sire, β -casein genotype (A1; A1A2; A2), genotype X sire interaction. Traits are standardised residuals.						
	<u>C4:0</u>	<u>C6:0</u>	<u>C8:0</u>	<u>C10:0</u>	<u>C12:0</u>	<u>C14:0</u>
<i>n</i> =1114						
Sire	**	*	**	***	***	***
Genotype	ns	*	**	**	*	**
Genotype X sire	ns	ns	+	ns	ns	ns
Contrast A2-A1	- 0.03±0.1 0 (ns)	- 0.25±0.0 9 (**)	- 0.29±0.1 0 (**)	- 0.26±0.0 9 (**)	- 0.21±0.1 0 (*)	- 0.24±0.1 0 (*)
Contrast A2-A1A2	- 0.13±0.0 9 (ns)	- 0.16±0.0 9 (+)	- 0.11±0.0 9 (ns)	- 0.06±0.0 9 (ns)	- 0.05±0.0 9 (ns)	- 0.03±0.0 9 (ns)
Contrast A1-A1A2	- 0.10±0.0 8 (ns)	0.09±0.0 7 (ns)	0.18±0.0 7 (*)	0.20±0.0 7 (**)	0.16±0.0 7 (*)	0.20±0.0 7 (**)

Table 1 (cont.)

Residuals for fatty acid traits (measured as % of total fatty acids) obtained from runs including all animals in the Ruakura Genetics trial.							
Pre-adjustments were made for: Herd, Mob within Herd, Breed, Age 2-8+, Days in Milk, Methylation Group within Herd							
<u>C15:0</u>	<u>C16:0</u>	<u>C16:1</u>	<u>C18:0</u>	<u>C18:1</u>	<u>C18:1</u> <u>trans</u>	<u>C18:2</u>	<u>CLA</u>
1.36	30.48	1.33	9.45	15.69	3.48	1.36	0.84
0.16	2.71	0.29	1.37	1.85	0.87	0.20	0.27
0.26	0.22	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.34	0.60	0.36
<i>Model: Sire, β-casein genotype (A1; A1A2; A2), genotype X sire interaction. Traits are standardised residuals.</i>							
<u>C15:0</u>	<u>C16:0</u>	<u>C16:1</u>	<u>C18:0</u>	<u>C18:1</u>	<u>C18:1</u> <u>trans</u>	<u>C18:2</u>	<u>CLA</u>
***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***
ns	ns	ns	ns	*	ns	ns	ns
ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns	ns
0.01±0.1 0	- 0.07±0.1 0	0.04±0.1 0	0.01±0. 09	0.26±0.1 0	0.08±0.1 0	0.09±0.1 1	0.16±0.1 0
(ns)	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)	(**)	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
- 0.01±0.0 9	- 0.09±0.0 9	- 0.02±0.0 9	0.09±0. 09	0.12±0.0 9	0.07±0.1 0	0.001±0. 10	0.10±0.0 9
(ns)	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)
- 0.02±0.0 8	- 0.02±0.0 8	- 0.06±0.0 8	0.08±0. 07	- 0.14±0.0 7	- 0.003±0. 08	- 0.09±0.0 8	- 0.06±0.0 8
(ns)	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)	(+)	(ns)	(ns)	(ns)

Although the invention has been described by way of example, it should be appreciated that variations and modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the invention. Furthermore, where known equivalents exist to specific features, such equivalents are incorporated as if specifically referred in this specification.

A2 CORPORATION LIMITED



By its attorneys

BALDWIN SHELSTON WATERS